Intercepted armored scales (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) on imported plants at the ports of entry in the Republic of Korea

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Abstract: A total of 51 species of armored scale insects occurring in 13 different countries were intercepted by Korean quarantine officers on shipments of plants at the ports of entry in the Republic of Korea from 1996 to 2008. A key and photographs to help identify the 51 intercepted species of armored scales insects are provided.

Key words: Armored scales; taxonomic identification; quarantine; intercepted species; imported plants

About 2 400 species of armored scale insects (Diaspididae) are known worldwide (Miller and Davidson, 2005; Miller et al., 2006). Many of them are of quarantine significance since they occur on a variety of host plants including woody and herbaceous plants and are often difficult to detect due to their small size (1 to 2 mm length of female). Korea imports large amounts of plants and their products from other countries or regions that may contain exotic armored scale insect pests. Therefore, it is imperative that intercepted species be detected and identified quickly and accurately to determine their potential threat and take the appropriate action. A key and photographs presented below will provide enough information to aid the Korea National Plant Quarantine Service (NPQS) identifiers to make determinations of intercepted specimens.

Based upon data from the Pest Information System (PIS) database (Table 1), a total of 51 species of armored scales from 13 different countries were intercepted on 235 shipments of plants (including cut flowers) coming into at the ports of entry in the Republic of Korea between 1996 to 2008. The most commonly intercepted species were Pseudaulacaspis pentagona (Targioni-Tozzetti), Pinnaspis aspidistrae (Signoret), Aulacaspis yasumatsui Takagi, and Chrysomphalus aonidum (Linnaeus). The cycad aulacaspis scale, A. yasumatsui Takagi was intercepted 29 times at the ports of entry and is considered to be serious pest of cycads wherever they are found (Hodges et al., 2005). Shipments originating in China mainland, one of major plant-importing countries, represented the highest number of interceptions.

This paper includes a key and photographs of 51 species of armored scales intercepted on plants imported into Korea. We were not able to examine specimens of some of the species listed in the interception records in the PIS database. The terminology for morphological structures used in this paper is that of Miller and Davidson (2005). Illustrative photographs were taken using iSolution DT and AxioVision Release 4.7 Software.

Table 1 Collection details of species of armored scales intercepted on imported plants

Scientific name	Distribution in KO	INT	Shipment origin													
			JA	CH	TA	IN	MA	PH	SL	TH	VI	AU	NZ	CR	US	SA
Abgrallaspis cyanophylli	no	1												1		
Aonidiella aurantii	no	2								1				1		
Aonidiella orientalis	no	1		1												
Aspidiotus chinensis	no	3		3												
Aspidiotus destructor	yes	2		1				1								
Aspidiotus nerii	?	4		2				1					1			

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Table 1 continued

Scientific name	Distribution	INT	Shipment origin													
	in KO		JA	СН	TA	IN	MA	PH	SL	TH	VI	AU	NZ	CR	US	SA
Aulacaspis crawii	no	1		1												
Aulacaspis neospinosa	no	2		2												
Aulacaspis spinosa	yes	1		1												
Aulacaspis tubercularis	no	1			1											
Aulacaspis yasumatsui	no	29		6	21		1				1					
Carulaspis minima	no	1													1	
$Chry somphalus\ aonidum$?	20		4	3	2		1						10		
$Chry somphalus\ bifasciculatus$	yes	2	1											1		
$Chry somphalus\ dicty ospermi$	yes	3			1									2		
$Chry somphalus\ pinnulifer$	no	1												1		
Diaspidiotus perniciosus	yes	1		1												
Diaspis boisduvalii	?	2							1					1		
Diaspis echinocacti	?	2		2												
Froggattiella penicillata	no	1		1												
Hemiberlesia lataniae	?	9		2	1	2						2	1	1		
Hemiberlesia palmae	no	2				1	1									
Hemiberlesia rapax	no	2				1		1								
Howardia biclavis	no	4				4										
Lepidosaphes camelliae	no	1	1													
Lepidosaphes chinensis	no	4		4												
Lepidosaphes laterochitinosa	no	1						1								
Lepidosaphes pinnaeformis	yes	15		11	4											
Lepidosaphes tokionis	no	1							1							
Lindingaspis rossi	no	3										3				
Lopholeucaspis japonica	yes	1	1													
Microparlatoria fici	no	2	_		1	1										
Morganella longispina	no	1		1												
Odonaspis secreta	yes	1		-					1							
Parlatoreopsis chinensis	no	1		1					_							
Parlatoria pittospori	no	1		1												1
Parlatoria proteus	?	3			2	1										1
Parlatoria theae	·	2	2		2	1										
Parlatoria ziziphi	yes	1	2							1						
Pinnaspis aspidistrae	no	30		12	4					1				14		
Pinnaspis buxi	yes			12	4	1								2		
	?	3				1										
Pinnaspis strachani	?	1	2											1		
Pseudaonidia paeoniae	yes	3	3	1						1						
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis	no	3		1	1	_	4			1		2				
Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli	yes	18	1	3		5	4		1	1		3				
Pseudaulacaspis pentagona	yes	36	3	9		21	2			1						
Pseudaulacaspis prunicola	yes	1	1													
Pseudaulacaspis sp.	no	1		1												
Selenaspidus articulatus	no	2		1							1					
Unachionaspis tenuis	yes	1	1													
Unaspis euonymi	yes	1	1													

INT: Number of interceptions. KO: the Republic of Korea; JA: Japan; CH: China mainland; TA: Taiwan of China; IN: Indonesia; MA: Malaysia; PH: Philippines; SL: Sri Lanka; TH: Thailand; VI: Vietnam; AU: Australia; NZ: New Zealand; CR: Costa Rica; US: the United States; SA: South Africa. ?: Unknown: Specimens not examined even though known as greenhouse species in Korea.

$\textbf{Key to species of armored scales intercepted on imported plants} \ (\ \textbf{slide mounted adult female})$

1 borsum of pygidium with an areolate pattern 2 1b Dorsum of pygidium without an areolate pattern 3
16 Dorsum of pygianum without an areolate pattern
2(1) Perivulvar pores arranged in 4 groups; second lobe protruding posteriorly beyond the median lobes; posterior spiracles without associated pores (on <i>Draggena</i> and <i>Figus</i> ; from China including Taiwan and Thailand)
without accounted porce (on Dracatila and I tolke, from china metalang faritan and Indiana)
Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis (Green) (Plate IX: 99 – 101)
2b Perivulvar pores arranged in 2 groups; second lobe not protruding posteriorly beyond the median lobes; posterior spiracles
with associated pores (on Camellia and Rhododendron; from Japan)
3(1b) With at least 1 pore present near the posterior or anterior spiracles
3b Without pores near the spiracles ······ 35
4(3) Pygidium with at least one pair of marginal scleroses indicating the intersegmental junctures of the abdominal segments 6
to 8; occurring on bamboo 5
4b Pygidium without intersegmental scleroses; not occurring on bamboo
5(4) Pygidium with at least one pair of short marginal scleroses; without an apical cluster of seta-like gland spines (on
Bambusa; from Sri Lanka)
5b Pygidium with 2 pairs of long intersegmental scleroses; with an apical cluster of seta-like gland spines (on unidentified
bamboo; from China mainland)
6(4b) With an elongate, club-shaped, internal, sclerotized process arising from the base of each median lobes (on Plumeria;
from Indonesia)
6b Without an elongate, club-shaped, internal, sclerotized process arising from the base of each median lobes
7(6b) Body elongate, oval, or turbinate, not as described below
7b Body elongate, head and/or anterior 2 thoracic segments rectangular in shape, wider than remainder of body
8(7b) Dorsal macroducts present on abdominal segment 1
8bDorsal macroducts absent on abdominal segment 1
9(8) Abdominal segment 1 with double rows of submedial macroducts (on <i>Cymbidium</i> ; from China mainland)
9b Abdominal segment 1 with a single row of submedial macroducts (on Cymbidium; from China mainland)
Aulacaspis neospinosa Tang (Plate II: 13-14)
Additional Tang (Flate II: 13 – 14)
10(8b) Dorsal macroducts present on abdominal segment 2 (on <i>Cymbidium</i> ; from China mainland)
Aulacaspis spinosa (Maskell) (Plate II: 15 – 16)
10b Dorsal macroducts absent on abdominal segment 2
11(10) Mouthparts with sclerotized structures of an archer's bow on each side of labium; dorsal microducts absent in
11(10) Mouthparts with sclerotized structures of an archer's bow on each side of labium; dorsal microducts absent in submedial areas of abdominal segments 1 and 2 (on <i>Mangifera</i> ; from Taiwan of China)
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11(10) Mouthparts with sclerotized structures of an archer's bow on each side of labium; dorsal microducts absent in submedial areas of abdominal segments 1 and 2 (on Mangifera; from Taiwan of China) **Mulacaspis tubercularis** Newstead** (Plate II: 17-19) 11b Mouthparts without sclerotized structures of an archer's bow on each side of labium; dorsal microducts present in submedial areas of abdominal segments 1 and 2 (on Cycas; from China including Taiwan, Malaysia, and Vietnam) ** **Mulacaspis yasumatsui** Takagi** (Plate II: 20-22) 12(7) Pygidium with more than 7 groups of perivulvar pores, dorsum with sclerotized areas and a row of gland spines present from the prothorax to abdominal segment 4 (on Rhododendron; from Japan) **Lopholeucaspis japonica** (Cockerell)** (Plate VI: 67-70) 12b Without the above combination of character states 13 (12b) Median lobes present or absent; if present, then not yoked basally by an internal sclerosis
11(10) Mouthparts with sclerotized structures of an archer's bow on each side of labium; dorsal microducts absent in submedial areas of abdominal segments 1 and 2 (on Mangifera; from Taiwan of China)

spaces (on Actinidia, Croton, Dracaena, Juglans, Lantana, Plumeria, Polyscias, Prunus, Schefflera, Sophora,
and unidentified plant and cut flower; from Japan, China mainland, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand)
Pseudaulacaspis pentagona (Targioni Tozzetti) (Plate IX: 105 – 108)
19b Third space usually with 2 or more gland spine; gland spines rarely with bifurcate or trifurcate apex (on <i>Prunus</i> ; from
Japan) ····································
20(13b) Median, 2nd and 3rd pygidial lobes very small and pointed; the margins of thorax swollen; occurring on bamboo (on
unidentified bamboo; from Japan)
20b Median, 2nd and 3rd pygidial lobes not as above combination of character states
21 (20b) Second lobes bilobate (with 2 lobules)
22(21) Body elongate, length greater than 2 times maximum width 23
22b Body turbinate, length less than 2 times maximum width 28
23 (22) Pygidium with three pairs of pygidial lobes; 3rd lobes distinct (on <i>Euonymus</i> ; from Japan)
23b Pygidium with two pairs of lobes; if 3rd lobes present, then small pointed
24(23b) Cicatrices, pigmented or membranous, present on abdominal segments 1 to 6 (on Cymbidium, Dracaena, Rhapis;
from China mainland)
24b Cicatrices absent on abdominal segments
25(24b) Head lightly sclerotized, expanded laterally to form lobes or projections (on <i>Codiaeum</i> ; from Sri Lanka)
25b Head membranous, rounded, not expanded laterally 26
26(25b) Eyes spur-like, modified and projecting near the body margin (on Cymbidium; from China including Taiwan)
Lepidosaphes pinnaeformis (Bouche) (Plate VI: 61 - 62)
26b Eyes not spur-like and projecting near the body margin
27(26b) Dorsal submarginal macroducts present on segment 7, distinctly smaller than other dorsal pygidial macroducts;
cuticle of head with numerous tiny spines; on many hosts (on Dracaena; from Philippines)
Lepidosaphes laterochitinosa Green (Plate V: 58 - 60)
27b Dorsal submarginal macroducts absent on segment 7; cuticle of head without numerous tiny spines; common on camellias
(on Camellia; from Japan) ······ Lepidosaphes camelliae Hoke (Plate V: 53 - 54)
28(22b) Pygidium with macroducts absent between the median lobes (on Juniperus; from US)
28b Pygidium with barrel-shaped macroducts present between the median lobes
29(28b) Pygidium without submedial macroducts on segments 2 to 5; median lobes with notches present on the medial margin
(on Ananas and Dracaena; from Sri Lanka and Costa Rica)
Diaspis boisduvalii Signoret (Plate III: 34 – 36)
29b Pygidium with submedial macroducts on segments 2 to 5; median lobes without notches on medial margin; primarily on
cactus (on Gymnocalycium and unidentified cactus; from China mainland)
30(21b) Space between median and second pygidial lobes with a globular sclerosis; median lobes longer than 2nd lobes and
with 3 – 4 lateral notches (on Sophora; from China mainland)
than 2nd lobes, and with 1 – 2 lateral notches ····································
31 (30b) Without marginal macroducts present between the median lobes; with 3 – 4 large marginal macroducts on each side of
the pygidium (on Ficus; from Taiwan of China and Indonesia)
31b With marginal macroducts present between median lobes; with more than 6 large marginal macroducts on each side of the
pygidium ····· 32
32(31b) Dermal pockets absent between posterior spiracle and body margin
32b Dermal pockets present between posterior spiracle and body margin
33(32) With conspicuous ear-like lobes on body margin laterad of the mouthparts; macroducts not present on submedian areas
of abdominal segments 4 and 5 (on Citrus; from Thailand) ······ Parlatoria ziziphi (Lucas) (Plate WI: 87 – 88)
33b Without conspicuous ear-like lobes on body margin laterad of the mouthparts; macroducts present on submedian areas of
abdominal segments 4 and 5 (on Paranomus; from South Africa)
Parlatoria pittospori Maskell (Plate ₩: 80 – 81)
34(32b) Eye spurlike, apically pointed (on <i>Dracaena</i> ; from Taiwan of China and Indonesia)
Parlatoria proteus (Curtis) (Plate VIII: 82 – 84)
34b Eye variable, usually low dome shaped (on <i>Ilex</i> ; from Japan) ········ <i>Parlatoria theae</i> Cockerell (Plate WI: 85 – 86) 35(3b) Median lobes with basal sclerosis ···································
35b Median lobes without basal sclerosis
35b Median lones without basal scierosis
meso and metathorax (on Coffea and Ficus; from China mainland and Vietnam)

36b Body without an indentation between the mesothorax and metathorax; sclerotized spur absent at indentation of meso and
metathorax
37(36b) With perivulvar pores
37b Without perivulvar pores
38(37b) With 2 conspicuous scleroses associated with apophysis anterolaterad of the vulva (on <i>Dracaena</i> and <i>Nerium</i> ; from
Costa Rica and Thailand) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
38b Without scleroses associated with apophysis
39(38b) Base of pygidium with a macroduct present between the median lobes; plates anterior of 3rd lobes distinctive, apices
with 1 or 2 lateral tines and with a central microduct (on Juglans; from China mainland)
Diaspidiotus perniciosus (Comstock) (Plate III: 32 −33)
39b Base of pygidium without a macroduct present between median lobes; plates anterior of 3rd lobes simple without tines and associated microducts (on Schefflera and unidentified palm; from Indonesia and Philippines)
40(37) Paraphyses conspicuous, most as long as or longer than the length of the median lobes
40b Paraphyses absent or inconspicuous, all paraphyses shorter than median lobes
41(40) With at least 1 cluster of macroducts on submarginal areas of prepygidial segments
41b Without a cluster of macroducts on submarginal areas of prepygidial segments
42(41) With a cluster of macroducts on submarginal areas of abdominal segment 2 (on Cymbidium, Dracaena, Ficus, and Rhapis; from China including Taiwan, Indonesia, Philippines, and Costa Rica)
42b With a cluster of macroducts on submarginal areas of abdominal segments 2 and 3 (on <i>Dracaena</i> and <i>Euonymus</i> ; from
Japan and Costa Rica)
43(41b) Pygidium without a row of small paraphyses on the 4th lobe
43b Pygidium with a row of small paraphyses on the 4th lobe (on <i>Leucadendron</i> and unidentified cut flower; from Australia)
Lindingaspis rossi (Maskell) (Plate VI: 65 – 66)
44(43) Pygidium with a single furrow on the 2nd and 3rd spaces (on Cymbidium and Dracaena; from Taiwan of China, and
Costa Rica) ······ Chrysomphalus dictyospermi (Morgan) (Plate III: 30 −31)
44b Pygidium with 2 to 3 rows of furrows on the 2nd and 3rd spaces (on <i>Dracaena</i> : from Costa Rica)
45(40b) Plates between pygidial lobes 3 and 4 with sickle-shape apices; pygidium with a row of macroducts on submarginal
areas of abdominal segments 1 to 3 (on unidentified palm; from China mainland)
45b Plates between pygidial lobes 3 and 4 without sickle-shape apices; pygidium without a row of macroducts on submarginal
areas of abdominal segments 1 to 3
46(45b) Pygidium with fringed or branched plates anterior of lobe 3
46b Pygidium with simple plates anterior of lobe 3 (on Alocasia, Cycas, Cymbidium, Dracaena, and unidentified plant and
cut flower; from China including Taiwan, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, and Costa Rica)
47 Pygidium with the 2nd lobe sclerotized, space between the base of median lobes and posterior of anus longer than diameter
of anus (on Dracaena; from Costa Rica) ············· Abgrallaspis cyanophylli (Signoret) (Plate I: 1-2)
47b Pygidium with the 2nd lobe unsclerotized, space between the base of median lobes and posterior of anus shorter than
diameter of anus (on Areca and Ficus; from Indonesia and Malaysia)
48(35)2nd and 3rd lobes absent; highly branched plates exceeding length of median lobes (on Lagerstroemia; from China
mainland)
48b 2nd and 3rd lobes present
49(48b) With macroducts on prepygidial segments; second lobes not protruding beyond median lobes
49b Without macroducts on prepygidial segments; second lobes normally protruding beyond median lobes (on Rhapis and
undetermined palm; from China mainland and Philippines) Aspidiotus destructor Signoret (Plate I: 9-10)
50(49) Marginal macroducts on pygidium short, length less than 3 times width of orifice (on <i>Cymbidium</i> and unidentified
palm and cut flower; from China mainland, Philippines, and Australia)
Aspidiotus nerii Bouche (Plate I : 11 – 12)
50b Marginal macroducts on pygidium long, length greater than 3 times width of orifice (on <i>Cymbidium</i> ; from China
mainland)

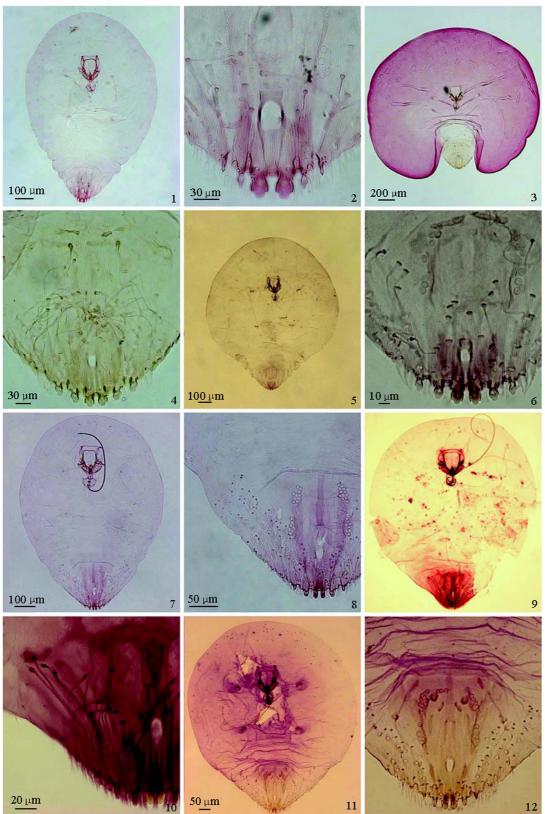
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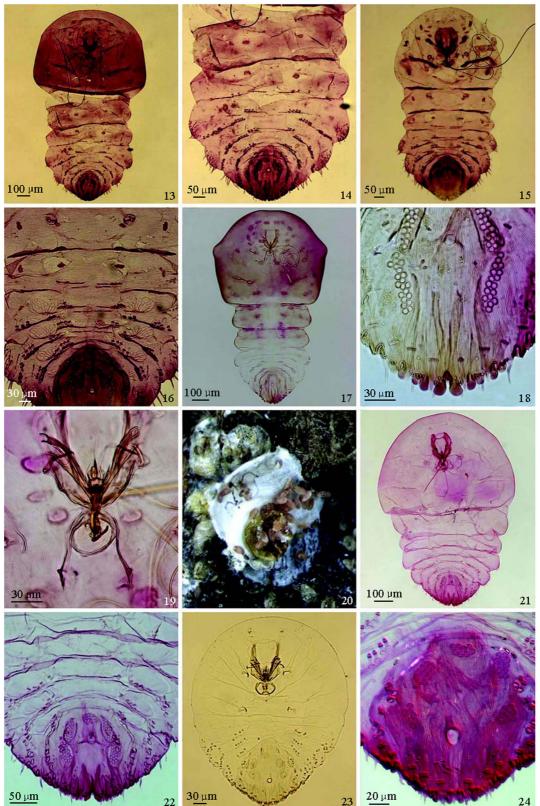
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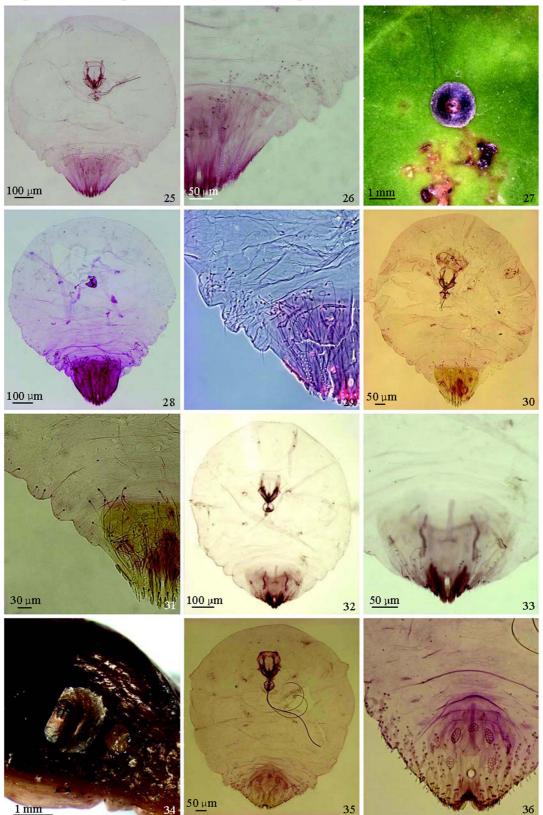
1-2. Abgrallaspis cyanophylli, Costa Rica, on Dracaena; 3-4. Aonidiella aurantii, Costa Rica, on Dracaena; 5-6. Aonidiella orientalis, China mainland, on unidentified palm; 7-8. Aspidiotus chinensis, China mainland, on Cymbidium; 9-10. Aspidiotus destructor, China mainland, on Rhapis; 11-12. Aspidiotus nerii, Philippines, on unidentified palm.

Soo-Jung SUH $et\ al.$: Intercepted armored scales (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) on imported plants at the ports of entry in the Republic of Korea Plate II



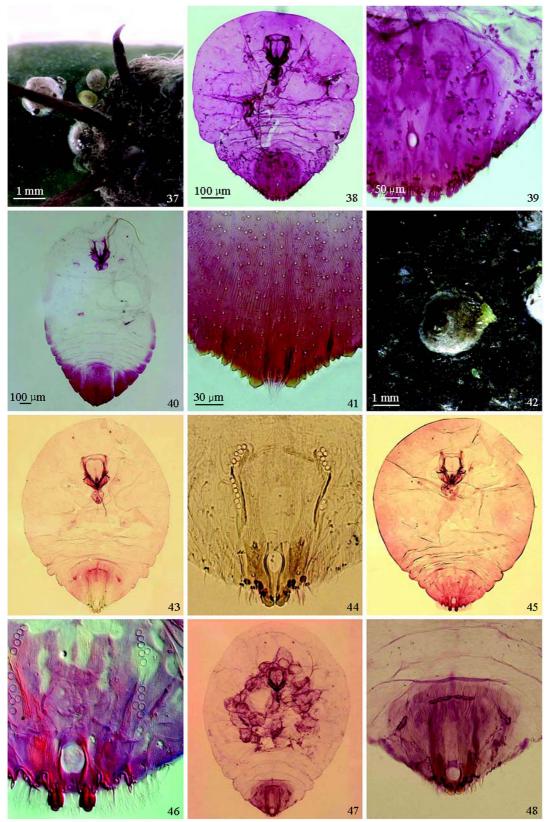
13 – 14. Aulacaspis neospinosa, China mainland, on Cymbidium; 15 – 16. Aulacaspis spinosa, China mainland, on Cymbidium; 17 – 19. Aulacaspis tubercularis, Taiwan of China, on Cycas; 23 – 24. Carulaspis minima, US, on Juniperus.

Soo-Jung SUH et al.: Intercepted armored scales (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) on imported plants at the ports of entry in the Republic of Korea Plate III



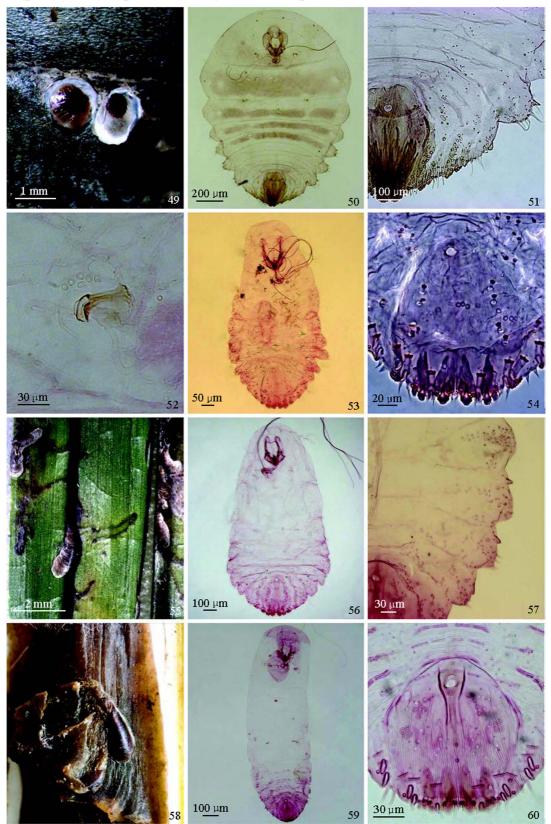
25 – 26. Chrysomphalus aonidum, Indonesia, on Dracaena; 27 – 29. Chrysomphalus bifasciculatus, Japan, on Euonymus; 30 – 31. Chrysomphalus dictyospermi, Costa Rica, on Dracaena; 32 – 33. Diaspidiotus perniciosus, China mainland, on Juglans; 34 – 36. Diaspis boisduvalii, Sri Lanka, on Ananas.

Soo-Jung SUH $et\ al.$: Intercepted armored scales (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) on imported plants at the ports of entry in the Republic of Korea Plate IV



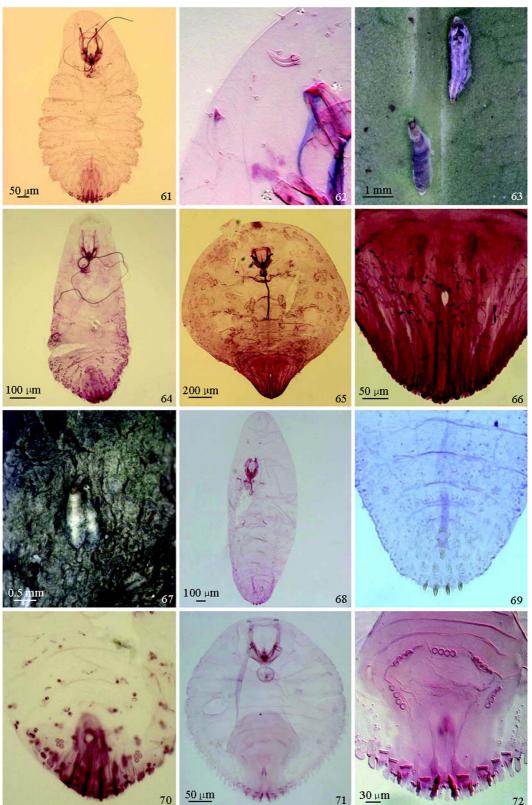
37 – 39. Diaspis echinocacti, China mainland, on unidentified cactus; 40 – 41. Froggattiella penicillata, China mainland, on unidentified bamboo; 42 – 44. Hemiberlesia lataniae, China mainland, on Alocasia; 45 – 46. Hemiberlesia palmae, Indonesia, on Ficus; 47 – 48. Hemiberlesia rapax. Philippines, on unidentified palm.

Soo-Jung SUH $\it et~al.:$ Intercepted armored scales (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) on imported plants at the ports of entry in the Republic of Korea Plate V



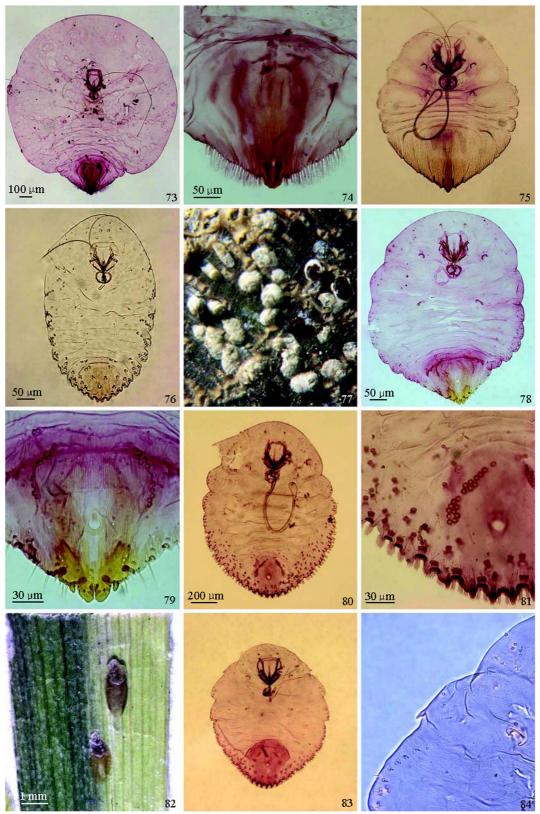
49 – 52. Howardia biclavis, Indonesia, on Plumeria; 53 – 54. Lepidosaphes camelliae, Japan, on Camellia; 55 – 57. Lepidosaphes chinensis, China mainland, on Rhapis; 58 – 60. Lepidosaphes laterochitinosa, Philippines, on Dracaena.

Soo-Jung SUH et al.: Intercepted armored scales (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) on imported plants at the ports of entry in the Republic of Korea Plate VI



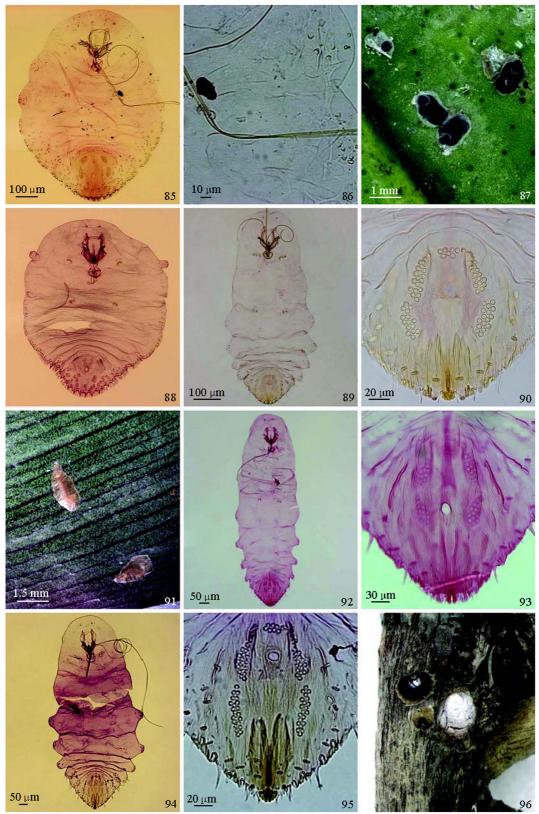
61 - 62. Lepidosaphes pinnaeformis, China mainland, on Cymbidium; 63 - 64. Lepidosaphes tokionis, Sri Lanka, on Codiaeum; 65 - 66. Lindingaspis rossi, Australia, on Leucadendron; 67 - 70. Lopholeucaspis japonica, Japan, on Rhododendron (#70. 2nd instar); 71 - 72. Microparlatoria fici, Indonesia, on Ficus.

Soo-Jung SUH $et\ al.$: Intercepted armored scales (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) on imported plants at the ports of entry in the Republic of Korea Plate VII



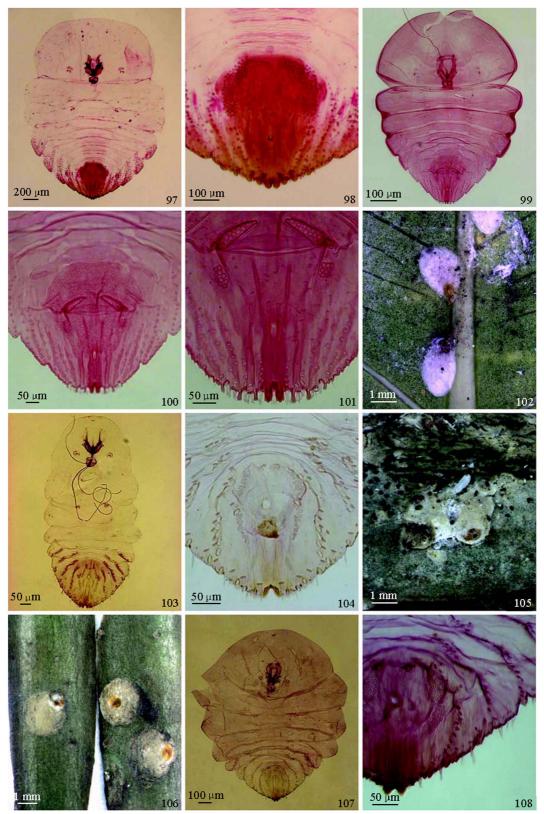
73 - 74. Morganella longispina, China mainland, on Lagerstroemia; 75 - 76. Odonaspis secreta, Sri Lanka, on Bambusa (#76. 2nd instar male); 77 - 79. Parlatoreopsis chinensis, China mainland, on Sophora; 80 - 81. Parlatoria pittospori, South Africa, on Paranomus; 82 - 84. Parlatoria proteus, Taiwan of China, on Dracaena.

Soo-Jung SUH $et\ al.$: Intercepted armored scales (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) on imported plants at the ports of entry in the Republic of Korea Plate VIII



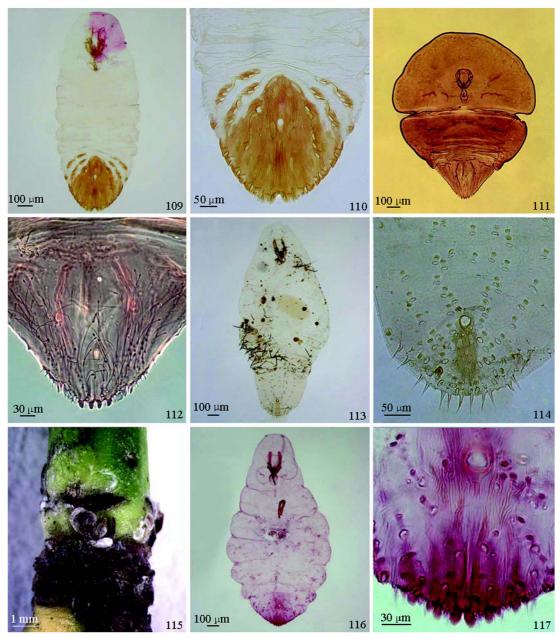
85 – 86. Parlatoria theae, Japan, on Ilex; 87 – 88. Parlatoria ziziphi, Tailand, on Citrus; 89 – 90. Pinnaspis aspidistrae, Costa Rica, on Dracaena; 91 – 93. Pinnaspis buxi, Indonesia, on Cordyline; 94 – 95. Pinnaspis strachani, Costa Rica, on Dracaena; 96. Pseudaonidia paeoniae, Japan, on Camellia.

Soo-Jung SUH et al.: Intercepted armored scales (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) on imported plants at the ports of entry in the Republic of Korea Plate IX



97 – 98. Pseudaonidia paeoniae, Japan, on Camellia; 99 – 101. Pseudaonidia trilobitiformis, Taiwan of China, on Ficus; 102 – 104. Pseudaulacaspis cockerelli, Indonesia, on Ficus; 105. Pseudaulacaspis pentagona, Indonesia, on Lantana; 106 – 108. Pseudaulacaspis pentagona, China mainland, on Juglans.

Soo-Jung SUH $et\ al.$: Intercepted armored scales (Hemiptera: Diaspididae) on imported plants at the ports of entry in the Republic of Korea Plate X



109 – 110. Pseudaulacaspis sp., China mainland, on Cymbidium; 111 – 112. Selenaspidus articulatus, China mainland, on Ficus; 113 – 114. Unachionaspis tenuis, Japan, on unidentified bamboo; 115 – 117. Unaspis euonymi, Japan, on Euonymus.

韩国入境口岸进口植物上截获的盾蚧

(半翅目:盾蚧总科)

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摘要: 1996 - 2008 年在韩国入境口岸进口植物上截获了发生于13 个国家的盾蚧类昆虫总共51 种。本文提供了这些种类的检索表及照片,可供分类鉴定参考。

关键词:盾蚧;分类鉴定;检疫;截获物种;进口植物;韩国

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